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THE MUSE.

We find the following in the Cincinnati Messenger. The name of the author is not given but we venture to say that he is some ill-favored, cross-grained, crusty old bachelor, whose advances to the fair sex, not having met with a favorable reception, he consoles himself by following the example of the fox, calling those grapes sour which are beyond his reach.

ADAM'S FALL,
OR, THE FIRST MARRIAGE
Adam was first created
A happy bachelor—
Nor sought he to be mated,
Or thought of "she" or "he";
Woman had not
Been then invented
And all contented
Was Adam's lot.

When Mrs. Adam came,
She hinted with a smile,
That they had better live
A little more in style.
My dear, we're able,
Better to dwell,
And keep I guess,
A better table.

That day she made a feast
Of rare and costly fruit—
The next they both appeared
Dressed in a brand new suit:
And every day
Did female pride
Decoy them wide
From wisdom's way.

What was, d'ye think, the end
Of this new course of life?
Adam was bankrupt soon,
By his ambitious wife;
And make a rout,
And turn them out
Of house and home.

Adam, now forced to work,
To digging went and hoeing—
And lady Eve, so proud,
Was glad to take in sewing.
Then as a mother,
The brats she had
Turned out so bad
One killed his brother.

Joys and free from sin
He passed his early life,
And thus he still had been,
Had he not known a wife.
Had he not sinned,
He need not have been
Thus taken in—
But single kept.

He did not want or need
A thing so false and frail,
More than a toad, indeed,
Requires or wants a tail.
Daily had he
The Cherubim
And Seraphim
For company.

But meddling angels soon,
To spoil his peaceful life,
Set all their wits to work
To "pick him out a wife."
As with us here,
Our "angels" do
Where'er they view
A Bachelor.

Had he not, while he slept,
Been seduced with a mate,
Would Adam not have kept,
Think ye, his first estate?
Without a mother,
Could wicked Cain,
Think ye, have slain
His pious brother.

This mischief all arose,
And more than I have stated,
From Adam's first faux pas,
Submitting to be mated.
Then let us all
His folly see—
And thus shall we
Escape his fall.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SYNOPSIS OF THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

The preamble sets forth, that whereas certain parts of the boundary line between the United States and British America have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts made for that purpose, it is now thought to be for the advantage of both parties to quit the further discussion of their respective rights, and agree on such a conventional line for said boundary as may be convenient to both, with such equities and compensations as may be just and reasonable. And further, whereas, that by an article in the treaty of Ghent, in 1814, the two countries agreed to use their best endeavors for the suppression of the slave trade. And whereas, it is found expedient for the administration of justice and prevention of crime, that persons committing certain crimes in one country and being fugitives to another, should be given up; the plenipotentiaries of the two powers have agreed to, and signed the following articles:

Article 1, defines the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine. The new boundary gives to the United States about two-thirds of the disputed territory.
Article 2, defines the northwestern boundary to be through Lake Superior, and a chain of smaller lakes and streams to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods. Thence due south to the 46th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky

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Mountains. All water communications and passages along the line to be open to the subjects of both countries.
Article 3. The navigation of the St. John's is to be free and open to both parties, and in no way obstructed by either. All produce and lumber from the State of Maine, when it arrives at the mouth of the river, in New Brunswick, shall be placed on the same footing as if raised in said province; and the inhabitants of the upper St. John to have free access through that part of the river which runs wholly through the State of Maine.

Article 4. All grants of land made by either party in the territory which now falls to the other shall be held, valid and all possessory claims arising from possession for more than six years last past are recognized.

Article 5. Certain moneys which have been received by the authorities of New Brunswick on account of the disputed territory, shall be paid over to the United States, which is to pay to Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions. The United States also agree to pay said states the expenses incurred in protecting said territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838; and also a further sum of \$300,000 for their assets to the new boundary line.

Article 6. For running the line between the source of the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence, and marking the residue of said line, two commissioners are to be appointed, one by the President of the United States and the other by the Queen of England, who shall meet at Bangor in Maine, on the 1st day of May next, and mark out the line described in the 1st Article; and shall make a joint report to their respective governments.

Article 7. The channels in the St. Lawrence on both sides the Long Sault Islands, in Detroit River, and the various channels among the Islands near the junction of the St. Clair river with St. Clair Lake, shall be free to all vessels of both parties.

Article 8. The parties mutually agree that each shall furnish a naval force of not less than 80 guns to be kept on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. Said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the officers to have instructions to act in concert as exigencies may arise.

Article 9. The two parties agree to unite in representations and remonstrances to African powers as allow slave markets and urge them to desist and close them forever.

Article 10. The parties agree to give up all persons charged with murder, piracy, arson, robbery, or forgery committed within the jurisdiction of either, who shall seek an asylum with the other; provided the evidence shall be deemed sufficient to convict him.

Article 11. The 8th article to be in force for five years, and afterwards until either party wish to terminate it; and the 10th article to continue in force as long as both agree and no longer.

The correspondence is upon the subject—1st. Of the interference of the colonial authorities of the British West Indies with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by violence, into the ports of colonies.

2d. On the subject of the Caroline—and 3d. On the subject of impressment—but except that a sort of apology and plea of necessity is made for the burning of the Caroline, with an expression of regard for the sacredness of our neutral rights—nothing is settled upon these points, and the President is understood to declare in his message accompanying the treaty that he does not deem it necessary to urge the consideration of these matters further.

[Mr. Smith, Senator from Indiana, voted against the ratification of the treaty.]

A NOBLE LETTER.

Since the publication of our last paper, we have received the following letter from Robert Dale Owen, in relation to an article in the Indiana Statesman, nominating him as a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate. We allude to the article we copied and commented upon last week. The sentiments of self-denial and self-devotion expressed by Mr. Owen in this letter, are just such as we had anticipated he would manifest: they are characteristic of the man. No overweening desire for office could ever impel him to thrust himself in the way of others, against the wishes of his party. We knew he was governed by principle, and that he was honest in his professions; and we were sure he would approve of the stance we felt bound to take in relation to his nomination by the editor of the Statesman. We wish we could say as much of every politician who has heretofore professed to respect the principles and wishes of the Democratic Party. This letter of Mr. Owen's should be carefully read and remembered by the Democracy of the State:

NEW HARMONY, INDIANA,
20th August, 1842.

Dear Sir: In the Indiana Statesman of the 19th instant, just received, it is announced, that there is a democratic majority in our State Legislature of eight on joint ballot; and, in the same paper, my claims as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator are strongly urged.

While I am grateful to the editor of the Statesman for his preference and the strong terms of approbation in which it is couched, I must add, that I think the article injudicious. Had I known of the intention, I should have endeavored to induce him to suppress it. If Howard's friends desire that he should be a candidate and he himself accedes to their wishes, he, in my opinion, ought to receive the nomination. He sacrificed himself, in the hour of need, by securing a quiet seat in Congress for a turbulent and faithless canvasser. And though I do not believe strongly in the doctrine of men's claims to office, yet that was an evidence of sincerity and self-devotion, that ought not to be forgotten, and that merits, when occasion offers, the highest reward in the gift of the State.

That my own highest aspirations after political station would be gratified by a seat in the U. S. Senate, I do not deny. A place

in, perhaps, the most august deliberative body in the world, might satisfy any man's ambition. If my fellow citizens, in after years, should have confidence enough in me to place me there, I can, meanwhile, "bide my time;" and if they never should, I can rest contentedly at home. In either case, I trust I shall be found acting out in practice, a maxim which, in a recent public address, I put forth in theory, that "office should come in search of us, not we go in search of office."

I offer this explanation at once, lest it might be supposed that I had prompted or approved the article in the Statesman. Where I can not aid the Democracy of Indiana, I shall at least, withhold my name, where it might create dissension. You are at the seat of Government and have the best chance of noting the moving of the political waters. I hereby authorize you, if my claims should be urged by the kind preference of my friends, personal or political, in opposition to those of Howard, to any to them, from me, that it is my earnest request that no such opposition nomination should be made.

You are at liberty to make what use you please, either publicly or privately, of this letter.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours Sincerely,
ROBERT DALE OWEN.

LARD OIL AND CANDLES.
Mode of manufacturing Elaine and stearine from Lard. &c. Patented by John H. Smith, 122 Front Street, New York City.

To all whom it may concern: Be it known that I, John H. Smith, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful improvement in the manner of separating from each other the Elaine and Stearine which are contained in lard, by means of which improved process the operation is much facilitated, and the products are obtained in a high degree of purity; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof:

The first process to be performed upon the lard is that of boiling, which may be effected either by the direct application of fire to the kettle, or by means of steam; when the latter is employed, I cause a steam tube to descend from a steam boiler into the vessel containing the lard; this tube may descend to the bottom of the vessel, and be coiled round on said bottom so as to present a large heating surface to the lard, provision being made for carrying off the water and waste steam in a manner well known; but I usually perforate this tube with numerous small holes along the whole of that portion of it which is submerged below the lard, thus allowing the whole of the steam to pass into and through the lard. To operate with advantage, the vessel in which the boiling is effected should be of considerable capacity, holding say from ten to a hundred barrels. The length of time required for boiling will vary much, according to the quality of the lard; that which is fresh may not require to be boiled for more than four or five hours, whilst that which has been long kept may require twelve hours. It is of great importance to the perfecting of the separation of the Elaine and Stearine, that the boiling should be continued for a considerable period as above indicated.

My most important improvement in the within described process, consists in the employment of alcohol, which I mixed with the lard in the kettle, or boiler, at the commencement of the operation. When the lard has become sufficiently fluid, I gradually pour and stir into it about one gallon of alcohol to every eighty gallons of lard, taking care to incorporate the two as intimately as possible; and this has the effect of causing a very perfect separation of the Stearine and Elaine from each other by the spontaneous granulation of the former, which takes place when boiled lard is allowed to cool in a state of rest. Sometimes combine camphor with the alcohol, dissolving about one fourth of a pound in each gallon of alcohol, which not only gives an agreeable odor to the products but appears to co-operate with the alcohol to effect the object in view; the camphor, however, is not an essential ingredient, and may be omitted. Spirit of lower proof than alcohol may be used, but not with equal benefit.

After the boiling of the lard with the alcohol has been continued for a sufficient length of time, the fire is withdrawn, and the supply of steam cut off, and the mass is allowed to cool sufficiently to admit of its being ladled, or drawn off into hogheads, or other suitable coolers, where it is to be left at perfect rest until it has cooled down, and acquired the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere; as the cooling proceeds, the granulation consequent upon the separation of the Stearine and Elaine will take place and become perfect. The material is then to be put into bags, and pressed moderately, under a press of any suitable kind, which will cause the Elaine to flow out in a state of great purity, there not being contained within it any appreciable portion of the Stearine; this pressure is to be continued until the Stearine is as dry as it can be made in this way.

The masses of the solid material thus obtained are to be re-melted, and in this state to be poured into boxes or pans, of a capacity of ten or twelve gallons, and allowed to form lumps which I denominate blocks; then when removed from the vessels and piled, or stacked up for a week or ten days, more or less, the room containing it should be at a temperature of nearly 80 degrees, which will cause a sweating or oozing from the blocks as they will improve in quality; the blocks are then to be rolled in cloths or put into bags, and these placed between plates, and submitted to very heavy pressure by means of a hydraulic press. After this pressure it is brought again into the form of blocks, and these are to be cut up by means of revolving, or other knives, or cutters; the pieces thus obtained are to be put into bags, and subjected to the action of hot water, or of steam in a press, until it becomes hard enough to be manufactured into candles, or put up for other purposes to which it may be desired to apply it.

The manner of subjecting it to the action of heated water, or of steam, is to place the bags containing the Stearine in a box, or chest, into which heated water, or steam, may be introduced, but not to such extent as to fuse the Stearine. A follower is then to be placed against the bags contained in a box, or chest, and moderate pressure made upon them; the material will now be found to have acquired all the required hardness, and to possess a wax-like consistence, such as would generally cause it to be mistaken for wax.

I am aware that alcohol has been used for the purpose of separating Elaine and Stearine from each other in analytical chemistry, but the lard or other fatty matter consisting of these substances, has, in this case, been dissolved in the heated alcohol, and the whole has been suffered to cool together; this process would be altogether inapplicable to manufacturing purposes, as the cost would exceed the value of the product. In my manufacturing process, instead of dissolving the lard in alcohol, I add a small proportionate quantity of the latter to the former, the whole of which is driven off at an early period of the ebullition, but by its presence, or catalytically, disposes the Elaine or Stearine to separate from each other, which they do after long boiling and subsequent cooling. I do not, therefore, claim the use of alcohol in separating Elaine and Stearine from each other, by dissolving the fatty matter in heated alcohol, and by subsequently cooling the solution; but what I do claim as my invention, and wish to secure by letters patent, is the within described method of effecting the separation of the Stearine and Elaine, by incorporating alcohol, highly rectified spirits with the lard in small proportionate quantities, say one gallon, more or less, of said alcohol, or spirit, to eighty gallons of lard, and then boiling the mixture for several hours, by which boiling the whole of the alcohol will be driven off, but will have left the Elaine and Stearine with a disposition to separate from each other on subsequent cooling, as herein indicated and made known.

JOHN H. SMITH.

Witness,
T. H. PATTERSON,
H. S. FITCH.

TOMATO FIGS.

RECIPE.—Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or sixteen lbs.) of the fruit in the usual way. Cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. They are then taken out spread on dishes, flattened and dried in the sun. A small quantity of syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying; after which, pack them down in boxes, treat each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year and retain surprisingly their flavor, which is nearly the quality of fresh figs. The pear shaped or single tomato answers the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.—American Farmer.

TOMATO CATSUP.—The tomatoes, when fully ripe, should be bruised and boiled slowly for half an hour—then strained through a cloth, and the liquid boiled another half hour after adding salt and spices, but without any admixture of water. The scum should be carefully removed, so as to render the liquor as pure as possible. It should be bottled and kept in a cool place. After it has stood a short time, should any sediment be discovered in the bottles, and in order to know with certainty, clear bottles would be the best for this use; the liquor should be poured off into other bottles. In this way, catsup of excellent quality—preferable, in my judgment, to that from mushrooms, and clear as choice Madeira—can be readily made, in greater quantity and with less trouble than in the common way.

CURING BEEF AND PORK.

To 1 gallon of water, take 1 1/2 pound salt, half pound sugar, half ounce saltpeter. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired.

Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar, (which will not be a little,) arises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw into a large tub to cool, and when perfectly cold, put it over your beef or pork; to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with the pickle and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with saltpeter.

Let this mode be once tried, and my word for it, it will be tried again in preference to all others.—German Town Telegraph.

TO STOP THE BLEEDING OF WOUNDS:—Thompson's Practice—Loss of Blood.—Perhaps it will be regarded almost fabulous, if we say to those who are liable to cuts or incised wounds, that the blood may be stopped with the greatest ease by the following method:

"If the wound should be upon the foot, and the arteries are cut ever so bad, or if you please if the foot is severed entirely from the leg, by lying down upon the back and placing the wound above the head the blood will immediately cease to flow from the wound."

"If the wound is upon the foot, the person should lie down upon his back and place the foot higher than his head, upon a stool or chair, and if it be upon the hand or arm, put the wound above the head, and the blood can now run away more than water can run from a fountain, while the stream is raised above it."—[Thompson's Materia Medica and Anatomy, page 771-2]

Cholera Morbus and Cholera Infantum.—At the season of the year, when cholera morbus and cholera infantum daily carries off scores of children, we apprehend we shall be doing the public an acceptable service by those presenting the following efficient remedy for these praevalent and fatal diseases. The antidote is a sure one, and will not hurt the most delicate infant; if judgment is used in prescribing the quantity. Take a handful of peach leaves, put them in cold water, and let them steep about ten or fifteen minutes, without sugar, and give it in small draughts, as the patient can bear it—a tablespoonful at a time, once in two hours, to an infant of six or eight months old, or, of older, if the extremity of the case requires.

FROM THE LAGRANGE FREEMAN.

ECONOMY—THE ROAD TO WEALTH.
MR. EDITOR.—Sir, will you, for the benefit of your patrons, publish the following Recipe. It is calculated for painting either the outside of Brick and Wood, or the inside rooms of dwellings. The expense is light as it takes neither Lead, or Oil.

RECIPE.
Take one bushel of un-lacked Lime and slack it with cold water; when slackened add to it 20 lbs of Spanish Whiting, 17 lbs of salt and 12 lbs Sugar. Strain this mixture through a wire sieve, and it will be fit for use after reducing with cold water. This is intended for the outside of buildings, or where it is exposed to the weather. In order to give a good color three coats are necessary on brick, and two on wood. It may be laid on with a brush similar to white wash. Each coat must have sufficient time to dry before the next is applied.

For painting inside walls, take as before one bushel of un-lacked lime, 3 lbs of Sugar 5 lbs Salt and prepare as above and apply with a brush.

I have used it on brick and find it well calculated to preserve them—it is far preferable to oil paint. I have also used it on wood, and assure you that it will last longer on rough siding than oil paint will on planed siding, or boards.

You can make any color you please. If you wish a straw color, use Yellow Ochre instead of Whiting, for Lemon color Ocher and Chrome Yellow; for Lead and Slate color, Lambblack; for Blue, Indigo; for Green, Chrome Green.

These different kinds of painting will not cost more than one fourth as much as Oil paints including labor of putting on.

Plea of an Indiana Counselor.—Gentlemen of the Jury: It is with feelings of no ordinary emotion that I rise to defend my injured client here, from the attacks which have been made upon his heretofore unapproachable character. I feel, gentlemen, that though a good deal smarter probably than any of you are, or even the judge here, yet I am utterly conscientious to present this case in that magnanimous and heart-rending light which its importance demands; and gentlemen, I trust that whatever I may lack in presenting the subject, will be immediately made up by your own natural good sense and discernment if you have got any.

The counsel for the prosecution, gentlemen, will undoubtedly endeavor to heave dust in your eyes. He will tell you that his client is pre-eminently a man of fiction—that he is a man of undoubted and unimpeachable veracity—that he is a man who would scorn to touch an action again another merely for to gratify his own personal capriciousness; but, gentlemen, let me caution you to beware how you rely upon any superficial reasoning like this. I myself apprehend, gentlemen, that this case has been wilfully and maliciously foisted—foisted upon the jury for the sole and only purpose of browbeating my unhappy client here, and in an eminent manner grinding the face of the poor; and I apprehend also, that if you could but look into that man's heart, and read there the motives which have propelled him to foist this suit, such a picture of moral turpitude and heart-felt ingratitude would be brought to light as has never before been exhibited since the Falls of Niagara.

Now, gentlemen, I want to make a brilliant appeal to the kind sympathies of your nature, and see if I can't wrap your judgment a little in favor of my unfortunate client, and then I shall back my arguments to a close. Here is a poor man, with a numerous wife and child depending on him for their daily bread and butter, wantonly foisted upon here and arranged before an intellectual jury on the charge of ignominiously hooking—yes, gentlemen, mark the idea, hooking six quarts of new cider. You, gentlemen, have all been placed in the same situation and you know how to feel for the misfortunes of my heart broken client, and I humbly calculate you will not permit the gushings of sympathizing hearts to be quenched in the bud by the strenuous arguments of my ignorant opponent on the other side.

The law expressly declares, gentlemen, in the beautiful language of Shakespeare, that where no doth exist of the guilt of a prisoner, and yet duty to lean upon the side of justice, and fetch him in innocent. If you keep this fact in view in the case of my client, gentlemen, you will have the honor of making a friend of him and all his relations; and you allude to this occasion and reflect, with pleasure, that you did as you have been done by; but, on the other hand, you disregard that great principle of law, set at naught my eloquent remarks, and foist him in guilty, the silent twitches of conscience will follow you over every fair cornfield, I reckon, and my injured and down-trodden client pretty apt to light on you some of these dark nights as a cat lights on a sassaer full of new milk.

[Exit Reporter, bathed in tears.]

ILLINOIS.—The Result.—The election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of the Legislature, has resulted in the complete triumph of the Democratic party of this State. The majority for Judge Ford will probably exceed eight thousand; and that of Mr. Moore will vary but little from it, the democrats will have a majority on joint ballot, of more than sixty. This was more than was anticipated, it speaks well for the Democracy of the Prairie State.—one of the glorious severities which State firm in 1840. Illinois can no longer be considered among the doubtful states. The recent struggle demonstrates that she is thoroughly democratic; and in the great contest of 1844, which has already been commenced by our opponents, she will again be found rallying to the support of the great principles which distinguish the Democracy from the Federal party.—Illinois Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In our last we gave returns from 47 counties, by which we made out a gain of 33 members, or 66 votes—being a democratic majority of 28 in both branches of the Legislature. We have since received received returns from the following counties, viz: Watauga (1), Jones (1), Iredell (4), Rutherford (4), Washington (2), Democrats—Lincoln (6), Columbus (2), Nash (2). Therefore, in these 35 counties, there is a democratic majority of 23, and only 13 counties to be heard from. What a signal triumph in this proud State where, as the Charleston Mercury well remarks, "The Clay banner is torn down and trampled on in the State where it was first unfolded. North Carolina was selected to take the lead in nominating Mr. Clay, because it was assumed that there whiggery was secure of giving him the prestige of victory. Alas for the aspiring bird let loose, than the fatal arrow has brought him down to the earth. The very nest egg of federalism is added. Our sister State has outdone the Old Dominion. She has overcome a whig majority of 38 raised on its ashes a democratic majority of at least 25. The 'slashes of Hanover,' the birth place of Mr. Clay, have denounced their 'prodigal son'—and the glorious old North State, where a small faction first nominated him, and sounded the death-knell of democracy, has driven from her precincts the canting priests of this prostrated idol."—Richmond Enquirer.

PERILS OF THE SEA.—The Salem Mercury gives the following account of a case of mutiny and murder at sea: "The ship Sumatra, Silver, hence, was at Batavia May 3,—119 days passage—in a letter from Captain S. he says, 'On the 21st April, Java Head, bearing S. by W. 12 W., 25 miles distant, I saw under our lee, a sail, that appeared to be in distress. I immediately bore down for her, and brought to, under the lee of the British Barque Kilmar, of Glasgow; her topsails were lowered, courses hauled up partly, thrashing and badly spit, and, to my great astonishment saw one upon deck but a female, who appeared to be almost frantic with despair—we immediately got our boat out, and went alongside, and brought her on board the Sumatra."

She was a young lady eighteen years of age, the wife of Capt. Smith of the barque—she stated that the Kilmar left Batavia two months previous with a cargo of sugar for Europe; that soon after leaving, the crew mutinied and came near killing the Captain (her husband) and herself—but the Captain finally succeeded in securing them below in different parts of the ship; and endeavored, with only two boys to assist him, to work the ship back to Batavia; and in the morning previous to meeting them, she missed her husband and the two boys. She thought that a part of the crew in the night had freed themselves, and thrown the Captain and boys overboard, and taken the boat and pulled for the land.

Her feelings can be better imagined than described. After searching the ship for her husband, and being convinced that he could not be on board, she took her stand at the 'rail,' finally resolved, should the mutineers break loose, to commit herself to the sea, rather than fall into their merciless hands. In twenty minutes after she got on board the 'Sumatra,' and while I was considering the practicality of getting the ship into port, I perceived by the aid of my glass, the men crawling from the hatches and liberating each other; they then ran aft, and put her helm hard up, and her head sails filled. I immediately fled away, the 'Sumatra,' gathering head very quick, enabled us to avoid them, or otherwise they might have given us much trouble, as there was a high sea on at the time—they tacked several times after us—the next morning she was fifteen miles to leeward. The Dutch Government took care of the lady, as there is no English Consul here."

THE TIMES.—DRESS.—Some ill-natured and ill-mannered bachelors or others, once upon a time, defined Woman thus: "a pole, small in the middle and big at both ends, to hang dry goods on." He ought to have been put in bib and tucker for his puns; but nevertheless we could not help thinking of his definition a few days ago, when looking at some of our city belles on Main street. They clean tuckered out all our ideas of economy, and made us half doubt whether people knew what they were about when they talked of hard times. Hard times, indeed, when one minding piece of mortality carries through the street dry goods enough to purchase food and clothing for a mother and half a dozen children a whole year. Ladies! it isn't necessary; upon our sacred word it isn't. Neither is it christian, your good old grandmothers would have countenanced no such thing. Neither is it becoming, any more than a scarlet coat as a military hat become a monkey. The Poet of the Seasons, more than a hundred years ago, lauded one of your sex.

"Vain'st in simple robe, the best attire
Beyond the pomp of dress; for loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament."
But is, when unadorn'd, adorned the most. It was true then, it is true now. Simplicity becomes you more than all the gewgaws you can find in Christendom. Think of your husbands' pockets, and their creditors' wants, think of the example you are setting your daughters; think of the envy you excite in the hearts of many of your sex who cannot equal your splendor; think of your house keeping, and your families, and comfort, and then a simple, christian life, and then enter into your closets, and pray Heaven to pardon your transgressions, and go and sin no more.—Cin. Messenger.

A New Haven federal paper publishes the following as the latest whig song:—

"In Adam's fall
We sinned;
In Tyler's rise,
We sinned likewise."

By adding the following couplet, a capital epiphany, illustrative of the life and death of Whiggery, will be ready for its tombstone in 1846:

"And here we lay,
Beneath the Clay."

FOR THE SENTINEL.
MR. EDITOR.—The few lines in which I addressed the public through the medium of your journal, have appeared strange to the Rev. gentleman of the first Presbyterian church in Fort Wayne. This is not strange to me. He did not expect, undoubtedly, that I should inform the public of the transactions that really took place between himself and Rev. M. E. Shawe, and that thereby I should annihilate every pretext on the part of his followers, and on his own, to shout victory over an antagonist whom he has not dared, openly and upon his own grounds, to meet, notwithstanding the written solicitations of many inhabitants of this city. I had never the least idea of engaging your journal in religious controversy. Such is entirely repugnant to the feelings both of myself and friend. The matter has been forced upon me, and I have very naturally resorted to the only means of placing Rev. M. E. Shawe in a correct point of view before the public. I perfectly comprehend that this has appeared strange to the Rev. gentleman, and if I had made public all the circumstances of the affair of which I have knowledge, it would probably have appeared stranger still, and have been considered as still more unbecoming a christian minister.

But let us examine that with which I am charged:

1st. I am reported with having been wanting in delicacy in publishing a private communication. May I not here quote the ancient adage, *Medice cura te ipsum*, (physician heal thyself.) Mr. Rankin had sent to the press, and that, long before I did myself, not only the whole letter of which he complains I published two or three lines, but even the short private letter I wrote to him, and the only communication I had with him in my life, in which, so far from insinuating anything against his sincerity, I gave him credit for a degree of candor of which, I think I am, at present at least, permitted to doubt. He might then have applied, to himself first, the lesson which he attempts to give me, with much better effect, because he who has received it is acquainted with one of the first principles of justice—*frangit fidem non Debitur fides*—he who breaks his faith is undeserving of faith—and certainly would not fail to apply it in his own favor in this present circumstance.

2d. The second subject of complaint on the part of Mr. Rankin is to the effect that he cannot imagine the motive for alluding to his letter to Mr. Shawe because the public knew nothing concerning it. A man disposed to be facetious would reply: precisely for the reason that the public knew nothing about it; for had the matter been known, it would have been quite superfluous to give an edition thereof in the columns of the Sentinel. But it is really the fact that the public knew nothing of this matter? The Rev. gentleman of the first Presbyterian church asserts it is, and his integrity is such that even to make insinuations against it, is so unbecoming a christian minister, that he will not, or rather cannot, deign to notice them. Nevertheless the ponderous assertion of the Rev. gentleman is the expression of a fact, how happened it that every corner of the streets, and almost every store in the city presented its little coterie, discussing the subject of this letter, the very day on which it was received by Mr. Shawe? How happened it that several persons came to my house asking to see that letter? Do people trouble themselves about a thing of which they are perfectly ignorant? Do they desire to see an object about the existence of which they have not the least suspicion? I like old proverbs; they took so much like the truth, and one of them says: *ignoti nulla cupido*—there is no desire for an unknown thing.

Furthermore, why does Mr. Rankin so much object to my publishing the beginning of his letter? Is he afraid of his sentiments and proceedings being known? Public report bruited to the world that he had given Mr. Shawe a challenge; was it not rendering him a service to make known his sentiments, that he could not be expected to turn polemical gladiator and challenge Mr. Shawe to combat; though, remark, he had been invited and solicited to do so by several gentlemen of this city. Indeed, if the public was misinformed as to my true sentiments, I should feel very much obliged to any individual who would take the trouble of correcting the false impression and make me known such as I am. Reader, whoever you are, would you not do the same? Why then is it otherwise with Mr. Rankin? Is not this strange and stranger still than even both my productions?

When attempting to place before the public the true position of my friend I availed myself of the most direct, and most incontestable means, the pieces themselves furnished by his adversary, his own hand writing; this shows weakness in the cause! Is the relation of a fact a quibbling? In order to know that I merely related a fact, let the Rev. gentleman read the letter Mr. Shawe sends to the editor of the Sentinel. This shows weakness in the cause? How nonsensical and miserable this is! On which side does weakness appear? On his, who goes openly before the face of day in all his proceedings, or on his, who complains that his private communications are given to the public? Let the public judge.

New a few words on Mr. Rankin's interpretation of the private and public expressions of Mr. Shawe on the subject of religious controversy. Is it not a laughable one,

to my the least of it assuredly private in interpretation, in this instance, did not lead the Rev. gentleman to common sense. Did not Mr. Shawe declare, that, by principle, he was averse to religious discussion? Did he not declare that he had never proposed any controversy, and would never do so? Did he not declare that in many circumstances, though a challenge would be presented to him, he would not accept of it. Did he not declare finally that, in the present circumstance, if discussion was forced upon him, and if the matter was brought forward in a formal manner, he would forego his objections, and accept of it? Let the Rev. gentleman deny these facts if he can; and if he cannot, free to be sure he is to interpret such declarations as a proposal of discussion, but free we are, too, to laugh at such an aberration of mind. But, says Mr. Rankin, if Mr. Shawe did not regard himself as making a proposal, how could he expect to have an opportunity to save his religion from suffering detriment? If the Rev. gentleman would recollect what bruits were circulated among the members of this community, even before Mr. Shawe visited this city, he would know that a great many people wanted Mr. Rankin to engage in a discussion with my friend. He would know that several gentlemen of Fort Wayne met together and wrote a letter to Mr. Rankin in which they invited and solicited him to a debate. He would know that Mr. Rankin received that letter, and that, more courteous than Mr. Shawe, he gave an answer, and what is more a favorable one. He would know that most probably in consequence of the invitation he had received, Mr. Rankin paid a visit to Mr. Shawe, from which, after having heard the declaration above mentioned, he retired without making any challenge himself. He would know that the next day after this visit Mr. Rankin was reported as having strongly intimated that Rev. Mr. Shawe had backed out. This he has denied, and I have not at present reasons positive enough for denying his denial; but though he was not answerable for such rumor, it did not prevent it from being spread all through the city. He would know all this, and knowing these real and undeniable facts nothing would be more easy than to account for the address of my friend on this topic. He wanted simply to correct the false impression which had been made, by some person or other, on the public mind; he did not want to be considered as having backed out, and as this community appeared desirous of hearing a controversy, then he declared that he would not propose it himself, but if it was forced upon him he would accept of it. Is this not plain enough to strike the lowest degree of understanding; and was it necessary to scrutinize the intentions of Mr. Shawe, and to attribute to him sentiments and feelings, which might perhaps suit the vanity of his antagonist, but which he could not but reject with disgust and contempt. If I had an advice to give to the Rev. gentleman of the first Presbyterian church, it would be this: Instead of equivocating so much about the so plain expression of Mr. Shawe—instead of accusing him of having sought for a means of evading a discussion, he would come forward like a man, as he was solicited to do, challenge my friend and then he would see that no measure would be taken to evade the meeting.

With respect to my insinuations against the integrity of the Rev. gentleman, I have but little to say. I never thought, and much less said or wrote, that Mr. Rankin was a thief, a pickpocket, a dishonest man, or void of probity. I never therefore insinuated any thing against his integrity. But probably, the Rev. gentleman meant his sincerity. If so, it is true, I placed him in the difficult alternative to acknowledge that either his intellectual powers were lowered under the common level, or there must be some deficiency in him with respect to sincerity.—Of these both extremes he has made choice of the latter; I can have no objection to such a preference, he must know himself better than I do.

When I read Mr. Rankin's last production, which in my own idiom, I would call an miserable diatribe, I thought, at first, that attempt was the only reward it merited, and oblivion the only place of rest to which it was entitled. But I was prevailed upon by many persons who do not belong to my creed, to adopt another course. The public mind had been misled by misrepresentation, and it was expected I would expose it, and annihilate, in its origin, the false impression which had been put the natural consequence of it. This I have attempted to do, and only this. No uncharitable feelings heated my heart against Mr. Rankin, when tracing the above lines; and the Rev. gentleman may be assured that all the quibbling he has so liberally attributed to me, did not wound in the least, even the susceptibility which, undoubtedly, I share with my fellow creatures. In this circumstance, as in all others of the kind, my motto is and will be:

An honest, sensible, and well bred man will not hurt me, and so other can.

J. BENOIT.

FOR THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor:—

Sir—As the communication of my friend, Rev. J. Benoit, has been designated a quibble, I ask leave to present to the public thro' the columns of your journal, the reason of my declining to answer Mr. Rankin's letter. It was simply because that letter, whether in bad faith or not, concerns not me, assumes that which is at utter variance with truth,

viz: that I proposed what I have ever sought to avoid. I might say much more, but do not think the occasion requires it.

Yours respectfully,
M. E. SHAWE.

LAFAYETTE, Sep. 9th 1842.

To the Editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel:—

DEAR SIR.—Some time since we received a number of your paper, containing an article on the subject of deceptions that were practised on some mechanics in New York, who were on their way to work on the canal below this place.

No one could regret more than ourselves, that any men should visit this country (with a view to labor on the canal in which we are interested) under false impressions; and we assure you and the public, that we never authorized any man in New York, or elsewhere, to employ mechanics for the Wabash and Erie Canal—but we did agree to pay J. M. Nash of New York, 50 cents each, for every good laboring man he would be instrumental in sending us, to a limited number, and to pay said hands, the wages on the line at the time of their arrival. We wrote him so soon as we ascertained he or some other person, was sending mechanics. An extract from his reply follows:

"New York, Aug. 29, 1842.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 9th came to hand this morning, in regard to mechanics; as you said nothing about employing them when you were here, I have not told any such thing that they would be employed on the line.—Several stone cutters and masons have called on me to know if there was work on the line for mechanics. My answer has invariably been, that the contractors had not authorized me to hire them, but if they chose to go out I would give them a line to you, and if there was work of that kind, you would doubtless employ them, but in no case have I warranted them work.

There are several Transportation Agents here, who have represented themselves to laborers and mechanics as your agents, and have given them all sorts of information in order to get their money from them. I have no connection, whatever, with any Transportation line. I have written to Mahon to this effect, saying that I have made no arrangement of any kind in regard to passage, and that neither you nor myself are responsible for any passage money whatever. Had I known that there was such a set of rascals in New York, I should not have influenced a man to go, for these assumed agents have held out such inducements as I never thought of, and has caused me a great deal of trouble—and they have rubbed the poor laborer out of all the money he had, and this has been done in my name."

(Signed,) J. M. NASH.

To Messrs. MOORHEAD.

We send you the above, to show you that so far as we are concerned, mechanics who come to this line, cannot blame the contractors for offering inducements which they cannot realize; and why should we who have not one perch of masonry, employ masons in New York? That men have been shamefully imposed upon by some persons in New York, we doubt not, and hope such persons will be found out and punished.

Respectfully yours,
MOORHEAD, HALL & Co.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor:—In looking over the last number of your paper, I was surprised at the appearance of an article calculated to wound the feelings of many of the young females of our city. The article and the writer, (whoever he may be) alike are too contemptible to be noticed, but for the purpose of preventing an erroneous statement, detrimental to our young ladies, being promulgated abroad.

With what barefaced and unpardonable impudence does this sacrilegious gentleman accuse a portion of this community with irreverence for sacred things, while he himself neglects to pay that attention which is due to the man at the sacred desk, and permits his eyes to wander over the congregation in search of something, which, by the test of his corrupt and illiterate ideas of gentility he can construe into "sacrilege" and a profanation of the temple of the "Most High."

Had this pious Mr. S. been engaged in the service for which the congregation were assembled, would he have seen any "scoffing at the man of God?" Certainly not. "But in this land of glorious light and liberty," there are some men, who delight in making the virtuous appear as mean as themselves. "Slander the foulest help of sin," is so closely allied to the truth, that it would be as easy to conceive Satan repenting in sackcloth and ashes, as to suppose that they could put a right construction upon the actions of those whose pure hearts and spotless characters are so far above their grovelling natures.

The truth is, Mr. Editor, the article in question is a base slander upon the fairer portion of our citizens. The assassin-like manner in which it has been put forth, plainly shows it. For why did he not come out openly, over his own signature, in the face of the world and say that the fair and gentle, the bright jewels of our rising city, are possessed of hearts that dwell on where but in the bosom of a "fiend," that they "engage in sacrilegious sports," and "trifle with all sacred things?" Why, I say, did he not do this, as every honest man who can substantiate his assertions would have done, but that his conscience whispered him it was false, and his cowardly soul shrank from having "her" and "slander" cast in his teeth?

That the female portion of this city is as religious, as intelligent, and have as much reverence for sacred things as any other, I dare assert without the fear of contradiction; notwithstanding Mr. S. has been pleased to apply to them the most disgraceful epithets.

One word more and I am done. I would say to this Mr. S., if he is a christian, to remember that three of the christian graces are faith, hope, and charity, the greatest of which is charity, "which covereth a multitude of sins," and when he sees an action, the motives which actuated it he is not capable of divining, "to judge not lest he be judged." And I would, moreover, particularly enjoin upon him the observance of the eleventh commandment, "Let every man mind his own business!"

VINDIC.

FOR THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPT 17 1842.

DEMOCRATIC NOTICE.

At a meeting of the State Central Democratic Committee it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic citizens of Indiana to hold County Conventions on such day as may be practicable for the purpose of nominating delegates to a State Convention, which they propose to be held at Indianapolis, on the 8th of January, 1843.

Resolved, That the Democratic papers of the State be requested to insert this notice, and to urge upon the people the importance of attending to the preliminary conventions, that they may all and every one be represented at the State Convention.

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N. BOLTON,
J. P. DRAKE,
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September 31, 1842.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received several communications in reply to S*****'s ill-natured attack on the Fort Wayne ladies. Vindex's letter will be found in another column, and occupies as much space as we can devote to the subject, and probably says all that is necessary to be said on the occasion. "A Young Man" thinks S., though we rather differ in opinion, is unjust for the meanest cell in the Jeffersonville institution, and justly deserves a coat of tar and feathers. S. is evidently trespassing on forbidden grounds, and had better have a care.

The sketch of the editor of the *Tristram* is too personal, and moreover would occupy more room than we should be willing to give up to such a subject.

Congress adjourned on Wednesday, Aug. 31. The bill for continuing the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the election bill were not signed by the President. No appropriation was made for the National Road.

Completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal.—Water has been let into the canal to the foot of Flat Rock, and we are informed that the whole line will be completed, and boats run from Toledo to Lafayette, by the middle of next month. This "is a consummation devoutly to be wished," but we have been disappointed so often by the tardy action of Ohio on this work, that we can scarcely believe it, until we see the boats actually arrive.

The subscribers to the Sentinel would oblige us by making immediate payment of their subscription. We are rather pushed for money just now; and as the amount due from each individual is but small, while collectively it amounts to a large sum, they might easily, by a combined effort, help us considerably, without feeling it much themselves. We hope they will give us a lift this time, as it is not often that we trouble them with dues. The expenses of publishing so large a paper as the Sentinel are necessarily very heavy, and nothing but prompt payment will sustain us in the undertaking. Since we have been in the office, the whole amount received for the Sentinel is not half enough to pay for the paper we have used. Our readers must be aware that we cannot stand this way of doing business much longer. We shall be under the necessity of discontinuing all papers not paid for before the end of the present year, as we must endeavor to reduce our expenditures within our income.

Produce will be taken in payment, at its market value.

We have a few hundred dollars due us for printing and advertising, which ought to be paid for without delay. This is generally considered as a cash job, and is in fact our chief reliance for defraying incidental expenses; we have charged the lowest cash prices for it, and it ought in justice to be paid forthwith.

It will soon be necessary to lay in a winter's supply of paper, ink, &c. for the means of doing which we must depend on those who are indebted to us. There are some minor affairs also which our friends should take into consideration—such, for instance, as bank debts, journeyman's wages, food and clothing, rent, taxes, &c. which all require a little of the needful. We have tried the plan of "working for nothing and finding oneself" quite long enough. We can solemnly assure our friends it "ain't what it is cracked up to be."

Provisional Escape.—Mr. Simon Edsall, of this county, came near losing his life on Thursday last. He was descending a well which he was digging on his premises, when he was struck senseless by the fire-damp, or carbonic acid gas, and fell to the bottom. Some of his neighbors speedily came to his assistance; but half an hour elapsed before he could be extricated. Attempts were made to descend and bring him out, but the gas was so overpowering that the persons descending were drawn out senseless. Mr. Edsall must inevitably have perished, but for the judicious exertions of his friends, who by throwing water down upon him, drawing a large bush up and down the well, and using other means to agitate the air, succeeded in forcing a supply of pure air down, and finally expelled the other.

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It will soon be necessary to lay in a winter's supply of paper, ink, &c. for the means of doing which we must depend on those who are indebted to us. There are some minor affairs also which our friends should take into consideration—such, for instance, as bank debts, journeyman's wages, food and clothing, rent, taxes, &c. which all require a little of the needful. We have tried the plan of "working for nothing and finding oneself" quite long enough. We can solemnly assure our friends it "ain't what it is cracked up to be."

Provisional Escape.—Mr. Simon Edsall, of this county, came near losing his life on Thursday last. He was descending a well which he was digging on his premises, when he was struck senseless by the fire-damp, or carbonic acid gas, and fell to the bottom. Some of his neighbors speedily came to his assistance; but half an hour elapsed before he could be extricated. Attempts were made to descend and bring him out, but the gas was so overpowering that the persons descending were drawn out senseless. Mr. Edsall must inevitably have perished, but for the judicious exertions of his friends, who by throwing water down upon him, drawing a large bush up and down the well, and using other means to agitate the air, succeeded in forcing a supply of pure air down, and finally expelled the other.

FOR THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPT 17 1842.

DEMOCRATIC NOTICE.

At a meeting of the State Central Democratic Committee it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic citizens of Indiana to hold County Conventions on such day as may be practicable for the purpose of nominating delegates to a State Convention, which they propose to be held at Indianapolis, on the 8th of January, 1843.

Resolved, That the Democratic papers of the State be requested to insert this notice, and to urge upon the people the importance of attending to the preliminary conventions, that they may all and every one be represented at the State Convention.

N. WEST,
N. B. PALMER,
N. BOLTON,
J. P. DRAKE,
JOHN GAIN,
A. F. MORRISON,
WM. BROWN,
State Central Committee.

September 31, 1842.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received several communications in reply to S*****'s ill-natured attack on the Fort Wayne ladies. Vindex's letter will be found in another column, and occupies as much space as we can devote to the subject, and probably says all that is necessary to be said on the occasion. "A Young Man" thinks S., though we rather differ in opinion, is unjust for the meanest cell in the Jeffersonville institution, and justly deserves a coat of tar and feathers. S. is evidently trespassing on forbidden grounds, and had better have a care.

The sketch of the editor of the *Tristram* is too personal, and moreover would occupy more room than we should be willing to give up to such a subject.

Congress adjourned on Wednesday, Aug. 31. The bill for continuing the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the election bill were not signed by the President. No appropriation was made for the National Road.

Completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal.—Water has been let into the canal to the foot of Flat Rock, and we are informed that the whole line will be completed, and boats run from Toledo to Lafayette, by the middle of next month. This "is a consummation devoutly to be wished," but we have been disappointed so often by the tardy action of Ohio on this work, that we can scarcely believe it, until we see the boats actually arrive.

The subscribers to the Sentinel would oblige us by making immediate payment of their subscription. We are rather pushed for money just now; and as the amount due from each individual is but small, while collectively it amounts to a large sum, they might easily, by a combined effort, help us considerably, without feeling it much themselves. We hope they will give us a lift this time, as it is not often that we trouble them with dues. The expenses of publishing so large a paper as the Sentinel are necessarily very heavy, and nothing but prompt payment will sustain us in the undertaking. Since we have been in the office, the whole amount received for the Sentinel is not half enough to pay for the paper we have used. Our readers must be aware that we cannot stand this way of doing business much longer. We shall be under the necessity of discontinuing all papers not paid for before the end of the present year, as we must endeavor to reduce our expenditures within our income.

Produce will be taken in payment, at its market value.

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THE PROTEST.

We give the President's Protest against the proceedings of the House of Representatives, in relation to the appointment of a Committee to report on his late Veto Message, and the adoption by the House of that Report by a separate and distinct vote. The paper we now give has been delayed by the President under the mistaken hope that the House of Representatives would, before its adjournment, have reviewed, in some mode, its extraordinary proceedings by which it in fact converted itself into a court of accusation and of trial. The Protest is written in strong and decided language, but is, at the same time, highly respectful and courteous to the House of Representatives. We regard it as one of the most important and interesting documents which these eventful times have brought forth.

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT. To the House of Representatives.

By the Constitution of the United States it is provided, that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the Journal, and proceed to reconsider it."

In strict compliance with the positive obligation thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not having been able to bring myself to approve a bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imposts, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," I returned the same to the House, with my objections, which had entirely satisfied my own mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitutionality, of the measure, were presented in the most respectful, and even deferential, terms. I would not have been so far forgetful of what was due from one department of the Government to another, as to have intentionally employed, in any official intercourse with the House, any language that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If in assigning my objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the House of Representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to the country, my most profound apology. Such departure from propriety is, however, not complained of in any proceeding which the House has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark, and almost of complaint, that the language in which my dissent was couched was studiously guarded and cautious.

ment of India and Russia. Gentlemen and
slippers. Also gentlemen's fine Boots, oarles
and Druggs,
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Y
debt due R. W. Taylor, or R. W. Tay-
& Co. R. W. TAYLOR.
Aug. 30, 1942. 8

P. G. JONES, Clerk.
J. H. Colarick, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Sep. 7, 1842. §4-11-Jw

Oct. 30, 1842.

BLANK DEEDS.
For sale at this Office.

gallon kegs or by the cation, for sale
 R. W. TAYLOR.
 COFFIN AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

ON YARN, wadding, batting, wickings,
cotton twine, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

New York. 71 Maiden Lane.
Furnish by Evans & Hunt.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for
sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.
May 6th '42. 45

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green,
brown and gray cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

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CELLERS

SALE.
 Estate in, Part
 of lot of a City
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 improved, 40
 an Apple Orch
 over half of the
 Township 31,
 50 acres, lying
 from Fort

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AMPRELL.
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